

[illegible]

country were the colored people. In many parts of the country the people of that race are, by various means, deprived of any effective exercise of the real rights and of many of their civil rights. Strong does not expend itself upon the question of the colored people. Every constitution in the Union is so worded that it has been the hope of every patriot that the principle of justice and of respect for the law would be a gradual cure of these flagrant evils. But no one supposes that the present can be cured as a permanent condition. If it is to be cured these communities must work out this problem for themselves. We have a right to say whether the race is worthy to be a citizen or not. Any solution? When and under what conditions is the black man to have a free ballot? This is he, in fact, to have those full

which have so long been his in lat-  
is that equality of influence which of  
of government was intended to secure  
directors to be restored? This generation  
courageously face these grave questions  
to leave them as a heritage of woe to t  
The consultation should proceed with  
r, calmness and great patience; upon t  
of justice and humanity, not of prejudi  
ciously. No question in our country can  
except upon the firm base of justice an  
law.

most justly invoke the attention of Congress to the consideration of such measures within the next session. The people are well acquainted with their own rights and will demand for themselves a free exercise of the right of suffrage and every other civil right under the Constitution and laws of the United States. It is, however, deplorable, can justify the charge of corruption, and is the part of the Executive branch of Government, to permit such a gross and highly blamable if all the powers granted it twice but firmly used to correct them.

The power to take the whole direction of the Government out of the hands of the members of the House of Representatives is clearly vested in the General Government. A partial and qualified supervision of these elections is provided for by law, and in my opinion should be strengthened and extended to secure on the whole the better government attained by a law taken, all the processes

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until they have been withdrawn, or, in some cases where they are still maintained, subject to serious disadvantages, is matter of common knowledge.

It is true, however, as is such that travel and commerce had Liverpool often a reputation as the intermediate port between New York and the South American capitals. The fact that some of the delegates from South America came to the Conference of American Nations in Washington, reached only by reversing the route, is very suggestive of the need of such a conference.

It is suggestive also to the first and most important step in the direction of fuller and more intimate intercourse with nations that are our neighbors upon the lines of latitude, by the lines of established commercial intercourse.

should also make provision for a navy which should consist of such merchant ships, of American construction and American ownership, and speed, as the owners will consent to build at the use of the Government, in case of war. Great Britain, England has adopted this policy, and as a result has the largest fleet, at once place upon her naval list some of the fastest steamships in the world. A proper

an advocate of economy in our National expenditures, but it is a misuse of terms to say this word decries a policy that withholds expenditure for the purpose of extending our commerce. The enlargement and improvement of our merchant marine, the development of a sufficient body of trained seamen, the promotion of rapid regular mail communication between ports of other countries and ours, and the adaptation of large and

merican steamship steamships to navigate the highest concern. The enlarged participation of our people in the carrying trade, the increased markets that will be opened for our arms and factories, and the better employment of our surplus labor will result from a liberal promotion of foreign commerce, insure the widest possible diffusion of benefit to all the States and to all the people. Everything is most propitious to the present inauguration of a liberal and conservative policy upon this subject, and we enter upon it with promptness and confidence.

The legislation which I have suggested is

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rber—Well, I stood it all Spring, al  
r and all Fall, but I'd be hanged if I (nat

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